



Heat Injury Risk Management

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Outline

- Five steps of heat injury risk management
- Exertional heat injuries
- Water intoxication



Five Steps of Heat Injury Risk Management

- Identify hazards
- Assess hazards
- Develop controls
- Implement controls
- Supervise and evaluate



Heat Injury Hazards are Cumulative

- H- Heat category past 3 days
- E- Exertion level past 3 days
- A- Acclimation/ other individual risk factors
- T- Temperature/rest overnight
- Cluster of heat injuries on prior days= HIGH RISK





Individual Risk Factors

- Not acclimated
- Poor fitness (2 mi run > 16 min)
- Large body mass
- Minor illness
- Drugs (cold and allergy, blood pressure)
- Highly motivated





Individual risk factors

- Supplements- ephedra
- Recent alcohol use
- Prior heat injury
- Skin problems- rash, sunburn, poison ivy
- Age>40





Impact of dehydration

- Degrades performance
 -4% dehydration degrades performance 50%
- Increases core body temp
 Every 1% increases core temp .1-.23 C





Assess Hazards

- Modify schedule- time of day, rest
- Clothing
- Schedule highest demand events later in training cycle
- Cumulative Effects- minimize consecutive days of heavy physical training, any heat injuries on previous day?





Develop Controls

- All unit leaders must be familiar with heat injury prevention and recognition
- Ensure acclimation occurs
- Mark Soldiers who are high risk
- Ensure water points accessible/ utilized





Develop controls

- Track Wet Bulb Globe Temp (WBGT)
- Track hydration of Soldiers
- Fluid replacement/ work/ rest guidelines





Implement controls

- Water- better absorbed if supplied in frequent, small amounts, 12 quart max/day
- Food- electrolytes, stimulates thirst
- Keep urine clear
- Work/rest cycles





Implement controls

- Enforce policies
- Spot check junior leaders
- If 1-2 soldiers suffer heat injurystop training and assess situation





Symptoms of mild injury

- Dizziness
- Headache
- Nausea
- Unsteady walk
- Weakness
- Muscle cramps
- These folks need rest, water, evaluation
- These are your "canaries in the mine"





Emergent symptoms

- Confusion
- Unresponsiveness
- Hot body/ high temp > 104
- Involuntary bowel movement
- Convulsions
- Vomits more than once
- Refer to evacuation/ treatment algorithm





Evacuation criteria

- Vomits more than once
- No improvement after 1 hour of rest and hydration
- General deterioration
- Loss of consciousness/ mental status changes





Pre-hospital care

- Cooling is first priority- can reduce mortality from 50% to 5%
- Drench with water
- Fan
- Iced sheets
- Massage large muscles while cooling
- Stop if shivering occurs





Pre-hospital care

- Undress to briefs
- Oral fluids if alert and not vomiting
- IV while awaiting evacuation





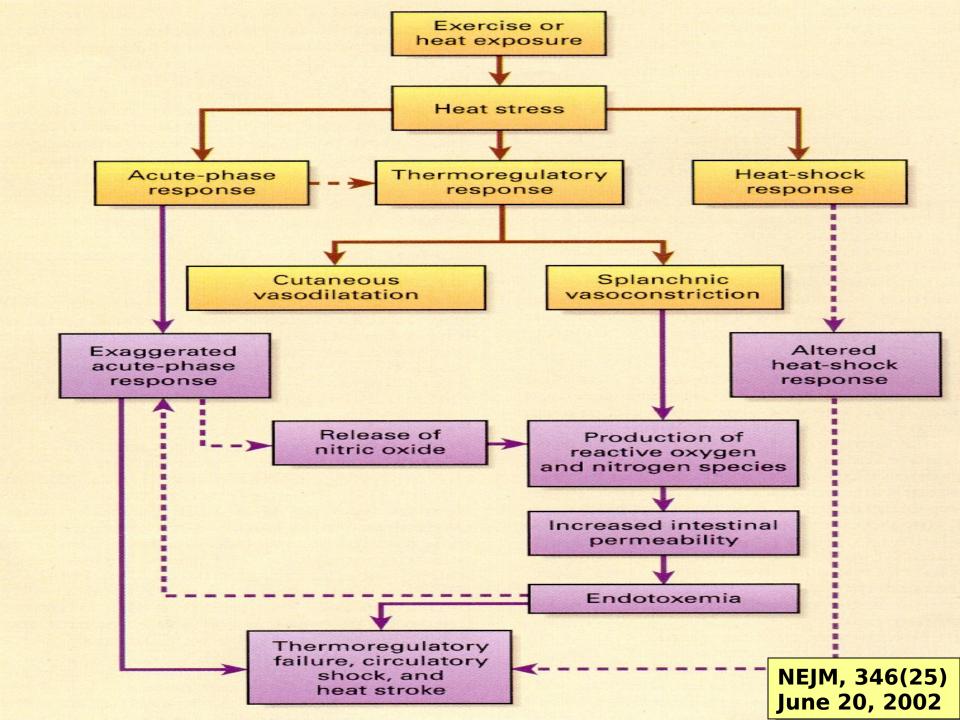
THE SPECTRUM OF EXERTIONAL HEAT ILLNESS

Hyperthermia
Dehydration
Nephropathy
Cell Lysis
Encephalopathy

Heat Exhaustion Shock Heat Renal Injury Failure Rhabdomyolysis Heatstroke

Moderate

Severe







Heat Stroke

- Core temp > 104 F
- Mental status changes
- Liver damage
- Kidney damage
- Rhabdomyolysis
- Cardiac- arrhythmia, shock
- Blood clotting problems





Water intoxication

- Usually occurs in TRADOC units
- Mental status changes
- Vomiting
- History of large volume of water consumed
- Poor food intake
- Abdomen distended/bloated
- Copious clear urine





Summary

- Five steps of heat injury risk management
- Exertional heat injuries
- Water intoxication





Handout

- Heat injury prevention poster
- Risk management worksheet
- CHPPM website
- TRADOC Website
- Evacuation algorithm





Questions?



- Antihistamines (benadryl, atarax, ctm)
- Decongestants (sudafed)
- High Blood Pressure (diuretics, beta blockers)
- Psychiatric Drugs (tricyclic antidepressants, antipsychotics)